THE North-China Herald.

VOL. II., No. 100. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1852. PRICE, Drs. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851 —and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON, is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT CRAWFURD ANTROBUS has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm,—which now consists of, Mr. HUGH HAMILTON LINDSAY, Mr. WALTER DAVIDSON, Mr. WILLIAM HOGG, and Mr. ROBERT CRAWFURD ANTROBUS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Of Hongkong, Canton, & Shanghai.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 1st November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai.

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
„ LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
„ SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
„ PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore,*
A. EKERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton or Shanghai.*

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 12th April 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.........	110.000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company.	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society.......	40.000	50.000
Bengal Insurance Society.	40.000	12,000
Alliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	[illegible]

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

NOW READY and on sale at the *Dispensary* of *Drs. HALL & Murray.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar „ „

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, LIGHT GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.

—ESTABLISHED IN 1844,—

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, Commanders of Vessels at Woosung and Shanghai, that they have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS, until their intended new Premises are built.

As the present locality is in the central part of the Town they hope to be honored with the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Shanghai, to inspect their large and superior assortment of Goods of which the greater part is quite new.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1852.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
Ex *HOWQUA.*

SUPERIOR Gallego and Haxall FLOUR; Soda, Graham's, and Water CRACKERS; Superior BUTTER; Preserved OYSTERS; Bloom RAISINS; Double Refin'd Loaf SUGAR; and India Rubber BOOTS.

Also from India,—Pith HATS; Pearl SAGO; FISH-ROES, &c., &c.

Ex *CHALLENGER.*

A large assortment of CANVAS and TWINE; Fine Linen DRILLING, and DUCK for Boat-Sails.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 25th June, 1852.

CATALOGUE OF STATIONARY
JUST RECEIVED
PER *CHALLENGER.*

THE undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of the Foreign Community to the following choice selection of STATIONARY;—

Super. Royal Ledger ruled double and bound calf ex. dble. russia bands, lettd. and paged. Loose Index 2 lettd. half bound basil flush, ...
Royal Ledger ruled double bound rough calf ex. russia ends, lettd. and paged. ....
Loose Index 2 lettd. half basil flush, ...
Royal Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.
Medium Ledgers ruled single, and bound calf ex., index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd, ...
Medium Journals, ruled and bound calf ex., lettd. and paged. ....
Demy Ledger ruled single and bound calf ex. Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd. ....
Demy Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged,
Demy Cash Book, ruled double, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd, ...
Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound russia ex. lettd.,
Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd., ..
Demy Day Books, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged. ....
Demy Day Books, half-bound basil ex. lettd. and paged,
Demy Letter Books, ruled and bound calf ex. indexes lettd. and paged. ....
Demy Letter Books, half-basil ex, index lettd. and paged,
Demy Invoice Books, ruled and bound calf ex. index lettd. and paged. ....
Demy Invoice Books, bound basil ex. grained. index lettd. and paged. ....
Demy Account Current Book, ruled and bound rough calf ex. Index lettd. and paged. ....
Demy Account Current Book, bound basil ex. grained, lettd. indexed and folio'd. ....
Demy Consignment Books, ruled and bound rough calf ex. paged and lettd., ...
Demy Consignment Books, bound basil ex. grained lettd. and paged. ....
Medium oblong 4to. Bill Books, ruled and printed to 2 patt. bound calf ex. lettd. both sides, ...
Foolscap Cash Books, ruled single, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd, ...
Fine Blue laid foolscap, hand made, ...
Fine Blue laid foolscap, machine made, ...
Fine Blue laid wove foolscap, machine made, ...
Sfine. Blue laid foolscap, R. & B.'s, ...
Sfine. Blue ruled X ft. only, R. & B.'s, ...
Fine Blue laid post machine, ...
Sfine. large blue laid 4to. post, R. & B.'s, ...
Fine large Cream wove 4to. post, machine, ...
Fine large blue wove 4to. post, machine, ...
Sfine. large thick cream laid 4to. post, hand, ...
Sfine. large thin blue wove 4to. post, hand, ...
Sfine. ex. large blue wove bank 4to. post, ...
Sfine. large blue wove bank 4to. post, ...
Sfine. ex. large ex. thin, Cream laid post 4to., ...
Sfine. ex. large ex. thin French bank post 4to. blue wove,
Royal 4to. Guard Books, single guarded half-bound basil, index and strap and buckle, ...
Books ex. large 4to. prepared copying paper, half-bound basil, index and paged. ....
Foolscap Books, ruled X ft. half-bound basil cut flush, ..
Demy 8vo. Banker's Pass Books bound white vellum tucks and pockets, ...
Foolscap long folio books, Day Books, ruled and half-bound basil common, ...
Foolscap Books, ruled X ft. half-bound basil, ...
Sets of Bills of Exchange, printed in Triplicate from plate, bound as follows—
Books, 200 sets ea., leather backs, ...
Books, 100 sets ea., drab paper, ...
Sets of Bills of Exchange, printed in Triplicate from another plate, bound as follows—
Books, 200 sets ea., leather backs, ...
Books, 100 sets ea., drab paper, ...
Bills of Lading printed from Transfer made from Steel plate in parcels of 250 each, ...
Foolscap folio Minute Books, ruled and bound basil ex. grained and lettd., ...
Fine blue laid foolscap machine, ...
Fine cream laid foolscap machine, ...
Post 8vo. Mem. Books, X ft. basil flush, ...
Foolscap Mem. Books X ft. basil flush, ...
Ex. Sfine. hard sealing wax, ...
Sfine. laid Super. Royal, R. & B., Best, ...
Do. Super. Royal, Do., Second, ...
Do. Royal, R. & B., Best, ...
Do. Royal, Do. Second, ...
Do. Medium, Do. Best, ...
Do. Medium, Do. Second, ...
Do. Demy, Do. Best, ...
Do. Demy, Do Second, ...
Do. Imperial, ...
Do. 36 lined Brief, ...
Do. 42 lined Brief, ...
Do. ex. large 4to. prepared copy. paper, ...
Do. Foolscap Do. Do. ....
Do. Large folio Do. Do. ....
Do. Blue laid 4to. Copy, ...
London made wrought Iron Arm folio Copying Machine, bronzed with brass balls on mahogany 3 drawer stand complete No. 9, ...
Copying plates covered cloth for copying direct into Books, ...
Flannels for keeping plates damp, ...
Folio damping and drying Books, ...
4to. Do. Do. ....
Large Do. Double ....
Small Do. Do. ....
4to. drying Papers, ...
Folio Oiled Do. ....
4to. Do. Do. ....
12, 15, and 18 in. black ebony Rulers No. 1, ...
Small Red Ink, ...
Dble. dble. crown tracing Paper, ...
Sets of Charts, Hongkong to Yang-tsze-keang, ...
Extra Charts of the Yang-tsze-keang, ...
Do. of the Chusan Group, ...
China Seas in 2 sheets, ...
Charts of the various Straits, ...
Do. North Pacific from China to North America, ...
Copies of Maryatts Code of Signals, ...
Do. of McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, ...
Marble Paper assorted, ...
Boxes of letter size Envelopes adhesive and stamped with die 150 each, ...
Boxes note size 250 each, ...
Ivory Letter Paper, ...
Cream laid Note Paper ....
Note and Letter mid. black border, ...
Boxes Note Envelopes, ...
Official Envelopes adhesive and stamped, ...
Cream Wove, ...
Red Ink Glasses, ...
Albert Note Paper, ...
Queen's Do. ....
Sfine Red Tape, ...
String Boxes, ...
Wax Tapers, ...
Taper Boxes, ...
Pieces Bottle India Rubber, ...
Do. Patent Do. thick, ...
Boxes Steel Pens, A. R. & B.'s, fine, ...
Do. Do. Commercial Do. ....
Do. Do. Correspondence Do. ....
Pen Holders, ...
Best H. B. Pencils, ...
Commercial Pencil, ...
Ivory Folders, ...
Scissors assorted, ...
Imperial Manifold Writer, Russia ex. large 4to. with box for ink &c., and strong outside leather case, ...
Ex. large 4to, books of copying paper, ...
Ex. large 4to. carbonate books, ...
Large 4to. carbonate books, ...
Large 4to. Manifold Writers, whole bound black Spanish,
Ex. large do., half-bound, ...
Large do., half-bound, ...
Black wood Ink-stand, ...
Quills No. 1 & 2, Pink Tie and Green, ...
Pens, Pink, Green and Blue, ...
Packets 600 ea. coffee dipped Pens, Green, ...
Map files and wires, ...
Tin Boxes of Wafers, ...
Bottles of Best Black Ink, ...
Bottles Copying Ink, ...

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF FANCY READING BISCUITS IN TINS.

Viz:

Mixed Reading Biscuits,	Seed Reading Biscuits.
Queen's Do. Do.	Lemon Do. Do.
Pic Nic Do. Do.	Cinnamon Do. Do.
Cracknel small Do.	Arrow-root Do. Do.
Do. large Do.	Shrewsbury Do. Do.
Currant Tunbridge Do.	Ginger Drop Do. Do.
Ginger Reading Do.	Albert's Do. Do.

The above Stationary has been selected from one of the most celebrated houses in London, and will be disposed of at moderate prices.

The Goods are now open and on sale by

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 25th June, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Prunes; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS,

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED PER LATEST ARRIVAL AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White Silk LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton and Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES; QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; a large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET; Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton Do., Pink Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window CURTAINS; also a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

ON SALE.
BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description —

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ½ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd, Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from No. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pitch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

NEW BASS' BEER in Hhds, just landed. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned.
HOCK, in 1 dozen cases.
CLARET, in 1 dozen cases.
PALE SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases.
BEER, PORTER, and STRONG ALE.

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 21st April 1852.

HOUSES.

TO LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE.
Apply to

J. MacDONALD.

Shanghai, 15th June, 1852.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

FROM the *1st of August next*, when they will be in complete repair, the HOUSE and GODOWNS lately occupied by the undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghai, June 1st, 1852.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MCCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 Cases marked *C/D, received per *Old England*, can have the same on application to

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1852.

* C with D in a diamond.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 24TH JUNE, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been remarkable as bearing a higher average temperature than that of the corresponding week in any year since 1847, when these observations were commenced. Yesterday and to-day have been quite oppressive, the thermometer at 3 P.M. indicating a temperature of 96° and 95° respectively. A glance at the table will shew that the average heat of the past week has been 81° 8′ as compared with 77° 4′ the average of the 3 preceding years, and 72° 6′ that of last week. It will also be observed that quite an insignificant amount of rain has fallen in proportion to the average of the last three years.

TABLE
OF MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

JUNE.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
18	F.	29.94	29.83	29.77	75.0	77.0	N.E. to S.	S.S.E.	0.08	0.00
19	S.	29.89	29.83	29.74	78.0	73.3	S.E.	N.E. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.33
20	S.	29.87	29.77	29.70	78.5	73.0	S.	N.E. to E.S.E.	0.03	1.00
21	M.	29.83	29.61	29.67	80.5	78.0	S.S.E. to S.	O.	0.03	0.63
22	Tu.	29.69	29.62	29.50	83.0	80.3	S.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
23	W.	29.66	29.63	29.47	83.5	79.0	S.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
24	Th.	29.71	29.61	29.53	82.0	81.0	S.	S.E.	0.13	0.72
Shanghae, 25th June, 1852.				Mean	81.8	77.4		Total	0.21	3.07

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, June 26, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer-Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the Sexton.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	April 24.	Manila,	May 18.
Madras,	May 14.	Sydney,	April 14.
Bombay,	May 17.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Calcutta,	May 17.	Amoy,	June 10.
Colombo,	May 21.	Hongkong,	June 14.
Galle,	May 23.	Ningpo,	June 18.
Penang,	May 28.	New York,	April 16.
Singapore,	May 30.	Boston,	April 9.
Batavia,	May 30.	San Francisco,	April 24.

It is our pleasing duty to give insertion this week to a well considered system of general Sewerage for this settlement. There is hardly a subject of more paramount importance to the health of this Community. We trust that there will be a full attendance of the rate payers next week to consider the subject and give full support to the projected plan, which appears to us simple, practical, and efficient. The Committee deserve well of their compatriots for thus early bringing the matter forward, and we hope their efforts to provide for the physical well being of the Foreign Community will be crowned with success. We refer our readers to the Report for its detailed statements, and, also, to the notice calling a public Meeting at H. B. M.'s Consulate, on the 3rd July next, at 3 P.M.

Amidst the numerous buildings of a private, or commercial character that are springing up around us, it is cheering to those who watch the progress of our community to observe that institutions of a benevolent character are not being forgotten. The Hospital for seamen is now rapidly approaching towards completion and will, we understand, be available for patients before the unhealthy season of the year sets in.

West of the Cemetery we observe the spacious building for the Church Missionary School is rearing its head. It will contain, we are told, ample accommodation for a Master and for the board and lodging of forty or fifty boys. When the school is in active operation, it will we doubt not, be of eminent service in influencing the minds of the rising generation of Shanghai in favor of the Religion and Science of the West. We trust the Chaplain's appeal from the pulpit will receive a hearty response, and this institution become the "special Missionary effort of the Community."

Apropos of buildings, we hear it is in contemplation to connect the Chess-club and the Library together, and in place of the present divided and not very convenient rooms, to erect a suitable building that shall give greater facilities for the intellectual and literary pursuits of the Community, and be more worthy of a place of the growing importance of Shanghai. We heartily approve of the plan, and would suggest to those who are intrusted with the management of it, that it would be very desirable to look ahead a little and anticipate as far as possible the requirements of a growing Community. A good room for Public Meetings which might also serve as an Exchange, is a great desideratum. We do not think it impossible our *Savans* may be induced to favour us with a series of lectures during the winter months, which would be highly acceptable and help to keep us up with the rapidly advancing Science of the day. The new building should possess accommodation for such lectures. We trust the managers will act on a large and comprehensive plan, feeling assured the Community will cordially respond to an effort so obviously for their own convenience and advantage.

We have been much gratified in the perusal of the Report of proceedings at an extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, held at the London Tavern, on the 2nd of April last. We were afraid from the silence which has lately prevailed with regard to this Company, that the scheme had been abandoned and are most glad to find that, so far from such being the case, there is still vigor and determination not only in the Board of Directors, but also in the Proprietors, who are unanimous in their resolution to continue their speculation, and to support their Directors in investigating the circumstances, under which the contract for the whole Mail Service was given by the late Government to their competitors the Peninsular and Oriental Company, on a few hours consideration, when about to retire from office.

We have neither time nor space to enter into the various rates of tender per mile, for postal conveyance by the competing Companies, and we merely quote the last paragraph of the Report of the Directors on the subject:—

> Thus showing that the contract about to be entired into with the Peninsular and Oriental Company exceeds the average tender of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, by *eight pence per mile.*

We have said above, that the Proprietors have given their unanimous support to their Directors, with regard to the investigation of the circumstances under which the whole contract was allotted to the Peninsular and Oriental Company; such support is in the shape of the following Resolution:—

> That it appears to this meeting that the circumstances under which the contracts for the India, China, and Australia Mail Service have been allotted, require the grave consideration of the public, and the Directors are earnestly requested to use every effort to cause such circumstances to be thoroughly investigated.

Coupling this Resolution, passed unanimously, with the spirit of quiet determination shown by the Proprietors, evidently the result of previous consideration and conviction of what they consider the unfairness shown in the refusal of that, which by previous circumstances they had been almost led to look upon as their right, we do not despair of seeing the Eastern Steam Navigation Company in possession of a portion of that support which they were led originally to expect.

It would be impossible for any unbiassed individual to read the report of the above meeting without being struck, not only by the calm, dispassionate statements of the Chairman, but by the whole circumstances connected with the management of the Company's affairs by the Board; the work done has been considerable, the time bestowed, great, and the advantages, *a charter*, important; yet the expenditure on the whole within £3,000 (three thousand pounds.) The apparent general truthfulness and candour of the Statements argue well in our opinion for the Company, and should give confidence to Proprietors who are willing to trust their money to men who appear to show so little self in their first proceedings, as the Eastern Steam Navigation Company Directors have done, and we most heartily wish them success, not from any feeling of hostility to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, many of whose acts and arrangements we admire, a Company whom we are bound to respect, but because we are of opinion, that competition is good for all, Proprietors and Passengers, and because we feel and are obliged to feel that the late reductions in freight and passage money, and increased Steam communication by the latter, have been caused, not from any superabundance of generosity and benevolence on their part towards the public, but because they felt the danger, and feared the popularity of their rivals.

In conclusion we would offer a few suggestions to the young Company, although we should be sorry to lead them to any act into which they would not be led by the simple decision of their own judgment. Our short experience hardly justifies our opinions to such weight. Still we cannot shut our eyes to the daily and rapidly increasing Steam communication throughout the East, which seems to make new traffic and open up new sources of profit the more it is developed. The advantages of Steam are only now beginning to be felt in India and China, and therefore we say—Build your Steamers, never mind the contract, but build, do not be frightened out of *that;* introduce into your vessels every new and improved method of increasing speed, and reducing consumption of fuel and wear and tear, look well to the accommodations of your passengers, give them *berths,* (not coffins) give them ventilation, by building your ships for a *hot* climate, not a *cold* one, let them have *moderately* good food, *fair* Port, Sherry, and Beer, and Soda Water east of Suez to the Ladies at *any rate.* We'll drop the "Sparkling Gooseberry" on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, never touched by old stagers or prudent men. Decent Tea, and drinkable Coffee, and you will meet not only with a large share of sympathy throughout the East, but also, with something more substantial, a large share of support. Make your Steamers do the *best* they can, never mind your *rate* per contract, should you get one, but do your passages in the shortest possible time,—you thereby save fuel, wages, food, and in our humble opinion, other general wear and tear. And remember, that even should your prospects not brighten in the East, your *loss,* if any, should be small, for rely upon it if your vessels do not turn out profitable between England and the East, they will do so elsewhere; a Company with a fleet of Steamers need not (if they are efficient) in our opinion feel either fear or doubt, any time during the next 15 years, they need never keep them idle if their agents are alive, their ships well worked, and the Company cleverly managed under the watchful eye of an intelligent and honest Board of Directors. Prosperity is we believe before you.

Still we should be sorry to lead any new Company, to suppose that all would be smooth sailing out here, we admit to you, you will have a hard fight, you must not sit down quietly and expect your business to come to you, you must be up and stirring, all your arrangements must be made with close regard to the most rigid economy (we mean consistent economy), hold out inducement to men of intelligence, energy and talent to stay and remain in your service, hold out prospects to them and make their success identical with that of the Company, and for the first 3 years of your existence do not look so much for profit as for *establishing yourselves,* put your fares and freights at such figures as will do little more during that time than pay your expenses, and add a trifle to your reserved fund; seeking your profit in the *increase* of your trade not in the large receipts you make per passenger. In fact establish yourselves on free trade principles, work not only for the present but for the future also, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing before hand in seven letters your verdict "Success."

A short statement of the proceedings at the British Consular Court of the 12th and 15th instant, respecting the disturbance at Woosung in which the Keeper of a Grogshop had all his stock in trade destroyed, will be found in this week's issue. The decision of the Court nonsuiting the Plaintiff, and refusing to award any damages for the loss incurred, on the ground that a Grogshop and a place of refuge to Sailors and Deserters, being contrary to the Port Regulations and a common nuisance, the Keeper of such an establishment was not in a position to come into Court and claim legal compensation, is one, the justice of which we fancy, will be very generally acquiesced in. H.B.M.'s Consul was assisted by two very competent assessors, and it is to be inferred they took the same view of the evidence and the course which it was the duty of the Court to take.

We are disposed to regard it as peculiarly unfortunate that the Roman Catholic Mission should have been in any way mixed up in a case of this nature, and in which it appears impossible to acquit their servants of blame, and an attempt for purposes of gain, to carry out two very incompatible objects—as Keepers of a Chapel—and a Grogshop, in the same premises. We understand that one of the Mission present, urged strongly upon the attention of the Court the absence of all knowledge on their part of the Plaintiff's transactions, save in so far as he was permitted to combine with his office of Keeper of the Chapel that of Keeper of a Store where refreshment might be supplied to Sailors when they were on shore, and lodgings when they were sick: and as regards the Mission, few, we imagine, would be disposed to call in question their statement, or attribute any but a good and worthy motive to them. But we must doubt very much the prudence of permitting any Chinese connected with them to attempt to combine two such offices and on the same premises. The second being singularly liable to abuse. It was an error of judgment, we conceive, the consequences of which have been just what might have been anticipated from the beginning, and these must be equally subject of regret to the Missionaries and the Defendant, in the case we record.

At a second Court held two days later, it appears the Defendant was cited before the Consul for the same affair, to answer a charge of breach of the peace and acts done in contravention of the Provisions of Treaty, and fined 100 dollars. A heavy penalty, but one which under all the circumstances was probably called for in the interests of the public.

We confess, we have no sympathy with the Plaintiff, who notwithstanding a whole row of Grogshops had been levelled to the ground by the act of the Authorities, would seem to have taken advantage of his connection with the Mission to open one immediately after this signal act of severity, in defiance of the Port Regulations and his own Authorities, and when no Chinese, except he was under good protection, could have ventured to do so.

No one can be ignorant of the serious mischief caused by these Grogshops at Woosung. The harbor they give to Deserters, the inducements they offer to a disorderly and desperate set of men, Cantonese and Foreigners, to collect and commit acts of violence, which but too frequently end in murder; and the general prejudice to our position and relations which is the result.

Of course there may be different opinions as to whether it was a veritable *Grogshop,* and place of resort and refuge for Sailors and Deserters; but the Court appears to have had no doubt on the subject, and certainly, if satisfied of the fact, we do not see what other decision they could have put on record.

British Consulate Office,
Shanghae, 21st June, 1852.

CIRCULAR.

The annexed Prospectus issued by the Society of Arts inviting co-operation in aid of the East Indian Exhibition of 1853, in which the productions of China are intended to be included, is circulated for the information of the Foreign Community.

Rutherford Alcock.
Consul.

To the British Community.
Shanghae.

EAST INDIAN EXHIBITION OF 1853.

Conducted by the Society of Arts with the Co-operation of the Hon. The East India Company.

The Society of Arts propose, with the sanction and co-operation of the Hon. East India Company, to hold an Exhibition of the Arts and Manufactures of India, in London, in the Spring of 1853; for the purpose of more fully developing the immense natural resources of the Indian Empire, as a means of making the Arts and Manufactures of India better known in Europe, and with a view of suggesting new subjects of industry, which may at the same time prove beneficial both to England and India.

In undertaking this, the Society feel strongly the high interest and value of the Indian Collection brought together in the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all nations held in 1851, and which constituted one of the most important divisions of the whole Exhibition. At the same time they consider that from various circumstances it was far from complete, and had not altogether that thoroughly-practical value and character, which the great extent and natural resources of India, the variety of its Manufactures, and ingenuity of its inhabitants rendered possible.

The fact, that in the Great Exhibition, all information respecting the price and relative value of the different articles shown, was rigidly excluded, greatly diminished the instructiveness of the Indian collection; and the Society of Arts therefore propose that in the Exhibition of next year, the price or cost of every article shall if possible be made public. The Council considering that the commercial demand for any article is the best test of the want of the community for it, have determined to reverse the measures of the Commissioners of the late Exhibition, and will give facilities for the transaction of business connected with the articles exhibited, and for the sale of the articles themselves at the close of the Exhibition.

The East India Company having consented to assist in the formation of this Exhibition, by contributing those illustrations of the Arts and Manufactures of India already in their possession, or which were collected for the Great Exhibition of 1851, the Society have in fact already the means of forming a very interesting exhibition; and in announcing their intention, therefore, they have in the first instance to invite all who are willing to aid them, to contribute illustrations of the Arts and Manufactures of India, and specimens of all kinds of Eastern produce, accompanied by the fullest possible information as to price, or cost of manufacture.

The Exhibition will include samples of all sorts of raw produce, derived from the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms; tools, implements, and models; articles of ornament, sculpture, carvings in wood, stone and ivory; enamels; china and earthenware; lacquer work; castings and other works in metal; woven and other fabrics of silk, cotton, wool, hair, &c.; and, in fact, manufactured produce of all kinds.

Though the chief object of the Society is to bring together collections illustrating the resources and manufactures of the East Indian Empire; it is nevertheless not intended to exclude the productions of Ceylon, Sincapore, the Indian Archipelago generally, and China.

Merchants, manufacturers, and others desirous of exhibiting, are requested to communicate the number and bulk of the articles they propose to send; addressed to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, London, before the close of the present year. The goods themselves must be delivered in London, free of expense, on or before the 31st of March, 1853.

By order of the Council,
G. Grove, *Secretary.*

Society of Arts, Adelphi, London,
April 14th, 1852.

CIRCULAR.

The accompanying statement relating to the construction of a system of drains for the settlement is submitted to the consideration of the Community. The Committee, believing the matter to be of sufficient importance, will request H. B. M.'s Consul to call a Meeting of the Rent Payers soon after the 1st proximo, to determine upon the steps to be taken.

Shanghai, 21st June, 1852.

Report *as to constructing a System of Drains for the Settlement.*

The Committee of Roads and Jetties, acting on the feeling evinced at the late General Meeting of Rent Payers, in regard to an efficient System of Drainage for the Settlement, have made the necessary enquiries, measurements and estimates, and now present them to the Community.

The System they would propose, as the simplest and most effective, consists of a main Sewer of brick, three feet in diameter, running the length of the city road along its centre, from the Yang-king-pang creek on the south to the large water-course (now being arched in) at the front of the lot of Mr. A. Bowman, nearly at the northern end, the Sewer to have an inclination of one inch in ten feet, from the centre towards both extremities, and into this main Sewer, brick branch Sewers of one and a-half feet diameter to empty, running down each cross street in its centre from the east and west, with the same inclination. The streets parallel to the city road are to be drained by surface or small side drains. At each extremity of the main Sewer, flood gates will exclude the high tides and prevent damage to the drains or inconvenience from partial floodings of any portion of the settlement, while the ordinary tides will flow regularly through and remove the deposits of mud and refuse, for which the estimated inclination is believed to be sufficient, with perhaps an occasional clearing once or twice a year. This system comprehends the whole extent of land at present occupied, but as the settlement extends to the westward, another main Sewer parallel to that of the city road, and two streets distant, will be requisite, with branch Sewer leading into it. As this extension will not probably be required for some years it has not entered into the present calculations.

The estimated cost of this work is Eight thousand Five hundred Dollars, but to allow for opening of new Roads and unforeseen expenses the Committee would require to be insured the sum of Ten thousand dollars, if the undertaking is entrusted to their hands.

To raise this sum in a manner which should bring the burden mostly on those who are immediately benefitted and yet avoid the necessity of any increase of taxation, the Committee propose to consolidate the Road and Jetty funds, and make the loan already in existence on account of the latter, and a new loan to meet the present object, into one: the yearly interest and instalments of principal to be paid out of the joint income from both.

As the assessments on land are absorbed chiefly in defraying the expenses of keeping the Roads and Jetties in order, the wharfage charge which falls exclusively upon the mercantile portion of the Community, would pay the greater part of the interest, and finally the principal of the cost of the drains. To elucidate this point clearly, the Committee give the following statement of cost of drains and estimated receipts and expenditure for the five ensuing years, the term over which they propose to extend payment of the debt:—

Cost of Main Sewer, say 2,891 feet or 263 changs at Drs. 17 per chang, ...	Drs. 4,471
Cost of Branch Sewer, say 6,121 feet or 556 changs at Drs. 7 per chang, ...	Drs. 3,892
	Drs. 8,363

Estimate of Roads and Jetties Expenditure and Receipts from May 18th, 1852 to Dec. 31st, 1853.

1852.		*Dr.*
Dec. 31st,—To cost of New Stone Jetty, South of Smith, Kennedy & Co.,	Drs.	750.00
" " —To 9 months' expenses keeping Roads and Jetties in order including Inspector's salary, ..	"	1,687.50
" " —To 12 months' Interests on Jetty Stock due this day, ...	"	300.00
" " —To 6 months' Interests on New Loan of Drs. 8,000, ...	"	400.00
" " —To Balance in hand this day,	"	2,992.91
	Drs.	6,130.41
1852.		*Cr.*
May 18,—By Balance in hand, ...	Drs.	1,654.43
Dec. 31,—By 9 months Road Assessment account Roads and Jetties, say three-fourths of last year's, ...	"	2,475.98
" " —By 1 year's Wharfage dues to date, ...	"	2,000.00
	Drs.	6,130.41
1853.		*Dr.*
Jany. 1,—To Repayment of Jetty Stock,	Drs.	2,000.00
Dec. 31,—To 12 months' expenses keeping Roads and Jetties in order,	"	2,250.00
" " —To 12 months' Interest on Loan,	"	900.00
" " —To Balance in hand this day,	"	2,850.00
	Drs.	8,000.00
1853.		*Cr.*
Jany. 1,—By Balance in hand Drs. 2,992 and 21 cents say in round Nos.,	Drs.	3,000.00
Dec. 31,—By 12 months Roads and Jetties assessment, ...	"	3,000.00
" " —By 12 months Wharfage dues,	"	2,000.00
	Drs.	8,000.00

Memo: Annual Excess of Road and Jetties assessments over expenditure account same will be 2,750 dollars, to be applied to the reduction of debt incurred for Jetties and drains which may be worked off as follows:—

Stock Account, Road and Jetties, 1852.

May 18,—Amount of Jetty Stock, unpaid this day, ...	Drs.	3,000
" " —Do. to be borrowed during the present year for the construction of drains, ...	"	8,000
	Drs.	11,000

1853, Jany. 1,—Paid off Drs. 2,000 leaving a debt on that day of	Drs.	9,000.00
Interest up to 31st Dec.,	"	900.00
	Drs.	9,900.00
1853, Dec. 31,—Pay off	Drs.	2,500.00
Leaving unpaid, ..	"	7,400.00
	Drs.	9,900.00
1854, Jany. 1,—Owing, ...	Drs.	7,400.00
Interest to Dec. 31,	"	940.00
	Drs.	8,140.00
1854, Dec. 31,—Pay off	Drs.	2,500.00
Leaving unpaid, ..	"	5,640.00
	Drs.	8,140.00
1855, Jany. 1,—Owing, ...	Drs.	5,640.00
Interest to Dec. 31,	"	564.00
	Drs.	6,204.00
1855, Dec. 31,—Pay off	Drs.	2,500.00
Leaving unpaid, ..	"	3,704.00
	Drs.	6,204.00
1856, Jany. 1,—Owing, ...	Drs.	3,704.00
Interest to Dec. 31,	"	370.40
	Drs.	4,074.40
1856, Dec. 31,—Pay off	Drs.	2,750.00
Leaving unpaid, ..	"	1,324.40
	Drs.	4,074.40
1857, Jany. 1,—Owing, ...	Drs.	1,324.40
Interest to Dec. 31,	"	132.44
	Drs.	1,456.84

Which (Drs. 1,456.84) would be paid off, with interest by the 1st January, 1858, leaving a clear [illegible]ance of some Drs. 1,500 in hand.

The expediency and indeed necessity of some system of drainage is so generally acknowledged by the Community that the Committee believe it to be unnecessary for them to point out its advantages further than to advert to its beneficial effect on the healthfulness of the settlement; and to express their belief after careful consideration of the reports and efforts of their various predecessors in office and of the character of the soil, that good and sound Roads in all states of the weather cannot be made without a solid foundation beneath the upper covering of soil and this could not be more effectually obtained than by constructing the Sewers in question.

EDW. CUNNINGHAM,
WILLIAM KAY,
WILLIAM HOGG, } *Committee.*

CIRCULAR.

Shanghai, 24th June, 1852.

The Committee of Roads and Jetties desiring to submit to the Foreign Renters of Ground within the British limits a plan for the drainage of the land now in occupation by Foreigners; Notice is hereby given that a Public Meeting will be held at H. B. M.'s Consulate for that purpose, on Saturday, the 3rd July, at three o'clock.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

To the Foreign Renters of Land
within the British limits.

BRITISH CONSULAR COURT AT SHANGHAE.

June 12th, 1852.

Shin-kwan v. Thomson.

This was an action brought to recover compensation for wilful and malicious damage inflicted upon the property of the Plaintiff, the Guardian of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Woosung, by the Defendant, Master of the Receiving Vessel *Swallow* at Woosung, the damages were laid at the sum of 520 dollars.

It appeared by the statement of the Plaintiff, that he is in charge of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Woosung, and also carries on business as a Storekeeper, and provides Lodgings and Liquors, for the use and entertainment of Foreign Seamen, the Chapel and the Shop being on the same premises. On the 31st of May last, a Canton man came to his house to search for two Manila men, who had deserted from the vessel *Swallow*, an altercation ensued, and the Canton man having left, presently returned with a number of others, and beat the Plaintiff. Shortly afterwards the Defendant Thomson appeared with several other Foreigners and entering his Shop broke and destroyed the bottles and jars of Spirits and Liquors. Plaintiff made off and ran away, his house was sacked and plundered, and all his property stolen, together with some fittings belonging to the Chapel. This was the case for the prosecution.

On being cross examined Plaintiff admitted that he lodged and boarded Seamen, but that it was conducted under the sanction of the Priest, and no drunkenness permitted. That some of his Lodgers kept Fighting Cocks, but they were not fought in the premises, that at the time of the disturbance there were six Manila men living in his house, but he was not aware that any of them were deserters. He had seen a proclamation of the Chinese Authorities respecting Grogshops, but on being shown a copy declared he did not think it the same, as the one he saw did not forbid their being opened.

Vicente Spiritu, being called and sworn stated that, he was in the Plaintiff's house, on the morning of the 31st May last, and witnessed the altercation between the Chinese, and the smashing of the bottles by Captain Thomson, that the Plaintiff's house was, a boarding house for Seamen and place of entertainment. He belonged to the vessel *Science*, and had been two weeks in the house.

Guillermo Barossa, being called and sworn stated that, he belonged to the vessel *Agnes*, he was present at the previous altercation with the Canton men, and saw Captain Thomsen break the things, did not see any wounds inflicted or blood drawn.

Yang-kwei-yun, a Christian convert, being called and sworn states that, after Captain Thomson left, he saw several boxes and other things removed from the house by Canton men.

Several others witnesses were called, but their statements merely confirmed the foregoing evidence.

For the Defence it was alleged that, on the morning in question, the Chief Officer of the *Swallow* reported to the Defendant that two of the crew had deserted, that Defendant thereupon directed his Steward Le-chung, a native of Canton, to go on shore and trace the men. That shortly afterward Le-chung returned, and reported he had traced them to Plaintiff's Shop, but had been refused admittance there, and been illused and beaten.

Le-chung, being called and warned to speak the truth stated that, having received Captain Thomson's orders to endeavour to find the Deserters, he went on shore at Woosung, and from a man he knew discovered they were at Plaintiff's Grogshop, he proceeded there and saw one of the men, Assan, and was going in when the door was shut against him, and as he persisted in endeavouring to enter, Plaintiff's Father came out and beat him with a stick. Knows Plaintiff's Shop well, has seen Prostitutes there and fights and rows, knows there was a Deserter from the Schooner *Iona*, lodging there, he saw him on Sunday last.

Yu-shing, a native of Woosung, being called and warned to speak the truth states, he is a fruit seller, remembers the last witness enquiring for two Deserters, and he went with him to Plaintiff's house and saw the old Father strike him with a stick, without reason. Confirms the last witnesses account of the character of the house. On the 10th month of last year, the sixteen houses opened as Grogshops at Woosung, were pulled down by the Magistrate. The Plaintiff's house was opened subsequently namely in the 3rd month of the present year.

Tsan-yu, a native of Woosung, being called and warned to speak the truth stated that, he supplies provisions to the shipping, knows Plaintiff's house where Foreign Liquors are sold at a dollar a bottle or 140 cash a glass, has frequently seen men drunk there, and rows and fighting.

Edward D'Bussche, master of the Brig *Clown*, being called and sworn stated, at Captain Thomson's request, he went to inspect the damages, saw Plaintiff at the house and understood him, to say that the damages done amounted to 100 dollars

George Chape, master of the Vessel *Masden*, being called and sworn stated that, he accompanied Captain Thomson, on the morning of the 31st, and saw several dozens of bottles broken, nothing else was touched. He knows Plaintiff's house as a Grogshop, and has seen Cock fighting in front of it, and women of bad fame near it.

Defendant requested to put in a letter from Captain Roundy, master of the American Vessel *Science*, who was unable to attend, to the effect that he himself saw seven fighting Cocks in stalls on the Plaintiff's premises, and that he had good reason to know that after service in the Chapel the Cock fighting commenced.

In his Defence the Defendant admitted the fact that he did go to the Plaintiff's house and break the bottles, and jars containing Liquor. That the provocation was great, his Steward had been beaten by the Plaintiff whose house he was in a position to prove was a Grogshop, a place for gambling, and a brothel; was not aware there was a Chapel in the house and saw no appearance of one.

The proceedings having closed the Court after a short consultation decided that it had been clearly proved that the Plaintiff Shin-kwan, kept a Grogshop at Woosung contrary to the provisions of the Port Regulations, and in contravention of the Law. An act highly injurious to both Chinese and Foreigners, and tending to frequent breaches of the peace. The Court therefore declined to award any damages or compensation to the Plaintiff, for any loss he may have received by the acts of the Defendant.

M. Le Maitre, one of the Catholic Priests, who attended on behalf of the Plaintiff, addressed some observations explanatory of the connection between the Shop and the Chapel, and stated that they permitted the Plaintiff, to sell stores and give refuge to sick Christians, but the Court declined to enter any further into the case, after a decision had been given.

June 15th, 1852.

A. Thomson, master of the *Swallow*, appeared on Summons before H. M. Consul and was fined 100 dollars, to the Queen, for breach of the peace committed at Woosung, on the 31st ultimo.

A TRIP TO NANKING.

(Continued from No. 98.)

Summer palace of Kien-lúng—stone road—modes of conveyance—approach to Nanking—Tomb of an Emperor.

After a not very comfortable night's lodging, if you are so disposed you can rise at daybreak, and proceed upon your journey. Yourself and guide again mount the wheelbarrow, which is not provided with handles in front, like one formerly described; but a double rope is attached to the the cross-piece directly in front of the wheel, and one of your barrow-men draws by this thrown over his shoulders, while his companion propels by the handles from behind. The road is not so smooth as the one travelled yesterday, and your native guide describes the jolting, by terms not unlike in sound, to the sensation produced—*hwang lung tung, hwang lung tung.* Nor does the path follow so closely the course of the river, which seems to sweep off to the northward. Leaving it, therefore, some twenty-five miles before you reach Nanking, your road crosses hills and vallies in almost unbroken succession, during the remainder of the way.

In one of these vallies is the ruin of a summer palace built by the emperor Kien-lúng. It consisted of a number of one story buildings with spacious courts between, and flanked by smaller buildings on the sides. Enough still remains to show that the workmanship was of the most elaborate and unique character. One would easily imagine that the spot may once have been exceedingly beautiful under cultivation, but now there is nothing particularly attractive in its appearance.

The same emperor had a road constructed of hewn stone, varying from four to six feet in width, from this summer palace to the capital—a distance of about twenty miles. But it is now in such bad repair, that it is far inferior to the ordinary footpaths. The jolting over the stones is so uncomfortable that you are glad to dismount from your wheelbarrow and walk most of the time.

Owing to the uneven surface of the country in all this region canals are impracticable, and the transportation of produce and merchandise is effected by means of horses, mules and donkies. These useful animals are constantly met with in great numbers, and it is astonishing to see the immense burdens they are made to bear. The large proportion of those carrying pairs of wooden tubs, like panniers, filled with whiskey, will convince you that strong drink is as marketable an article here, as in many other parts of the world. Wheelbarrows are also extensively used. You will see many people travelling by all these modes of conveyance, and occasionally in sedans. Women riding on donkies sit in the same position as men.

While yet some ten miles distant from Nanking, you get a view of the far-famed "Porcelain Tower," from the top of one of the barren hills on the road, and you have it in sight now and then till you reach the city. Villages now occur at shorter intervals, the population is greater and more business activity is manifest. Monumental tablets and gateways are frequently met with, spanning the streets. The paved path-way now widens into a spacious road of some fifty feet, for a mile or so up to the *Chau-yáng-mun* one of the gates on the eastern side of the city. From a hill over which this road passes, you will see, on your right hand to the north, perhaps a mile distant, a wall enclosing several large buildings resembling temples. This is the spot styled in books of travellers the "Tombs of the Kings." But it is according to the best information we could gather, the mausoleum of only one emperor, the first of the Ming dynasty, *Tai-tsú*, who flourished about 500 hundred years ago. A semicircular avenue leads to it winding around the base of a small hill. At the farther end of this avenue a pair of colossal, stone elephants, stand facing each other on the opposite sides. Then as you proceed towards the cemetery, there are other figures in stone, of lions, dogs, horses, long-robed gate keepers and Tartar soldiers, similarly placed in successive pairs and at regular intervals. All these figures except the first and last named, may be seen, though on a much smaller scale, in the vicinity of Shanghai. The wall is about fourteen feet high and encloses a space of several acres in extent, which is occupied by three large buildings separated by spacious courts, three or four hundred feet square. The first of these seems to have been designed as the hall of entrance,—the second, the grand imperial hall, in the centre of which is a square apartment of light wood-work which contains the tablet of the deceased emperor. This building is 200 feet long by one hundred in width. Its roof, which is of yellow glazed tiles on its outer surface, and of very minute and elaborate painting on the inner, is supported by thirty six wooden columns, about forty feet high, near three feet in diameter at the base, and something less at the top. Each of these pillars is a single stick of hard pine. The floor is of polished marble tiles, about two feet square, which reflect the light admitted through the oyster shell windows in front. The third of these structures is merely a piece of masonry of solid limestone about a hundred and fifty feet square. It stands at the foot of a hill, on which, immediately in the rear, are three large conical artificial mounds. In one of these, the remains of the emperor are said to have been deposited. The approach to the mounds is by an ascending tunnel, finely arched, through the masonwork. This tunnel is about fifteen feet wide by twenty high. On its sides encrustations of lime have been deposited from the water trickling through the crevices between the blocks of limestone of which it is built, and from its roof small stalactites have formed. This pile of masonry is ascended by means of stone steps in the rear, and at a distance of perhaps fifty or sixty feet from the ground, is a terrace covered with grass from which arises a much smaller section of a stone wall, having three smaller arches passing through it, in a line parallel with the tunnel underneath, and looking towards the mounds in the rear, and the great imperial hall in front. These edifices are surrounded by triple terraces, paved with finely hewn stone, each bordered by an elaborately wrought stone railing, and ascended by there flights of steps. Taken altogether, this mausoleum, though somewhat dilapidated, has an air of magnificence befitting the burial place of a sovereign of so vast an empire. It is called *Hwáng lin i. e. Imperial forest.*

(To be continued.)

C. T.

A terrific hurricane occurred at the head of the Bay of Bengal and the River Hooghly causing great destruction to the shipping. The following particulars have been furnished to us by Captain Grainger.

"Effects of the Gale on the night of the 14th May, at Calcutta.—No serious damage to the shipping, most of them lying with three anchors down but great destruction with the yatch and native boats, cargo boats, &c., many went down at their moorings. One boat load of Opium sunk off Fort Point, and several boat loads of Jute at the height of the gale, caught fire, and were destroyed. A great number of houses, trees, &c., were blown down, and most extraordinary number of crows, cart loads were found dead, in the ruins. The Electric Telegraph house just below Diamond harbour, blown down which stops all communication from Kedgeree. On the 17th May, left Calcutta, at 4 A.M., saw the British barque *Emily*, and *Georgiana* dismasted, and on shore at Saugor, the Pilot brig *Cavery* dismasted, at the ship *Nereides* foundered in Gaspar Channel, Saugor Light Vessel missing and the Outer Light Vessel, lost three anchors and 360 fms. of cable and drifted 14 miles. We passed the P. & O. S. V. *Precursor* from Suez, and several small craft dismasted, and running back: the gale lasted 12 hours, with the wind from N.E. to N.N.W. with constant heavy rain. Bar. falling down to 28. 75; on the 15th, at 5 A.M., the wind shifted suddenly to the S.W. with fine weather. On the 25th May, off Parcelar Point passed the *Lord Hungerford* steering as ourselves.

On the 17th May, at Kedgeree passed the British barque *Inglewood* bound for China, all well.—*Singapore, Strait Times Extra*, May 26.

In France all was quiet. The new Government was inaugurated on March 29th. Louis Napoleon is said to be gradually sinking from [illegible] disease which medical skill cannot arrest.

The Prince Schwarzenberg died at Vienna and this will it is said make some great change in the affairs of Austria.—*Ibid.*

The Royal Australian Mail Steam Navigation Company has received a grant of a Charter of incorporation.—*Ibid.*

Rangoon.—The *Friend of India*, of the 6th May, since when up to the 13th, (our latest date of that paper,) no intelligence had been received—states that "The troops are not to advance up to Prome before the rains, and are not to remove from Rangoon at all, except on medical certificate, before November next." This has been considered the wisest course to adopt; it states further that "The troops will therefore remain housed at Rangoon, and Martaban for the rains and every possible provision which money and skill can secure will be made for their health and convenience: and as Rangoon is not of itself an insalubrious locality it is to be hoped that the fearful mortality of 1824 will be avoided."

The Japan Expedition.—It is understood that the large squadron which is about being fitted out under Commodore Perry, with the ostensible and primary purpose of visiting Japan, is also designed to keep a keen eye on the Sandwich Islands, and to be in readiness to check any movements which any foreign power may be disposed to make against that nation.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The *Athenæum*, give[illegible] following:—it is part of a paper read at the Geographical Society of London, and is written by Captain Lynge, R.E.—

The empire of Great Britain contains the best means of universal intercourse. The belt of the commerce of the world lies through British seas and territories; the best highway to the East is through British North America. The prominent points of its superiority are ten in number, five of universal, and five of especial national, importance; viz., those which may be classed under the following heads:—Distance, Speed Position, Salubrity, and Comprehensiveness, Inviolability, Connexion, Effects of British America, on Colonization in general, and the Maritime Power of England.

It is the shortest geographical distance.—Thus, by the several routes which heretofore been considered to compete, the distances are,—

	To Sydey.		New Zealand.	Hong-kong.
		Time.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
By Central America	12,491	63 to 65	11,336	13,720
	13,920	days.	12,765	15,760
By Cape of Good Hope	12,634	70 to 80	13,789	13,330
	24,655	days.	15,810	14,380
By Indian route	11,727	62 to 66	12,282	15,590
	13,425	days.	14,580	15,590
By the proposed route	11,500	44 days.	11,058	10,420

To Shanghae and to Japan the difference is greater by 400 and 1,400 miles respectively. It must be borne in mind, in making the comparison, that the shorter lines of geographical distance have in the cases of the older routes serious drawbacks to their adoption. This yet more favours the difference with respect to the British American route. The committee gave the preference to the Cape route. The figures are established by details from the Hydrographer's Office, the tenders of companies, the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and by independent calculations.

(To be continued.)

From *Squier's* recently published History of Central America, the American Papers compile and put forth the following table of advantages which are likely to accrue to the United States and England relatively, in respect to distance, on completion of the Great Ship Canal across the Isthmus of Panama:—

	Viâ Cape of Good Hope.	*Canal.*	*Net loss.*	*Net gain.*
From England to Canton, ..	13,600	15,800	200	..
" to Calcutta,	13,300	17,400	3,900	..
" to Singapore,	14,300	16,600	2,300	..
From New York to Canton, ..	17,100	12,000	..	4,500
" to Calcutta,	16,000	14,000	..	1,000
" to Singapore,	15,800	13,200	..	2,000

Assuming this statement to be correct, England is many hundred miles nearer the Asiatic trade than the Atlantic ports of the United States. Should the Canal be cut (which is now a certainty) the reverse will be the case.

COM[illegible]ING the above rates, those by British North America would not prove so generally advantageous as those by the Ship Canal *viâ* Panama.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c.
By T. F. Wade.

(Continued from No. 99.)

There are withal under the *tungtuh*, 11 *ying* of *pu-tdu*, thief-takers, horse and foot. They are scattered about the north, south, east, and west ridings of Shuntien fú, the great central department of Chihli, various gates of the Wall, and the towns of the north of the province. They amount but to 565 men, under 9 *tsien-tsung*, 9 *pá-tsung*, 8 *waiwei*, and 14 extra *waiwei*, and are placed, in part at all events, at the disposal of the civil power. Some idea of the range of their mission may be formed from the fact that the *patán ying* of Kalgan plants a detachment of 14 horse at Uliasutái

As superintendent of the the rivers of the north *(Peh-hohtdu tsungtuh)*, the governor-general commands three *rivers ying, viz.*, one on the Yungting, one on the Canal north, and one south of Tientsin. There are 5 circuits of Rivers under 5 *tdutái*: 1st, the Yungting, over the river of that name, in which under a *táu'*, are 1589 *ho-ping*, river soldiers; 2d, in the Tung-Yung, over the Canal north, the Tunghwui, the Mí, and the Lwan, 626 *ho-ping*, 500 *tsien-fú*, excavators, and 80 *kidh-kian*, troops of the flood-gates, under a civil authority with a few military subalterns; 3d, the Tientsin, over the Canal south, and Tsz'yá, where there are 446 *ho-ping* under a *shaupi*. There do not appear to be any such employés in the Tsingho circuit, which is in charge of the Chúlung, Kú-ma, Futoh, and the waters of the east and west marshes; or in the Tá-ming, which includes the Chang and the Wei. The Canal near Tungchau used to be under the vice-president of the Board of Revenue, set over the Grain Depôts, who has a few subalterns at his orders.

2. Of the Shánsí *Luhying* garrison I have little to say, save that the *fúyuen* unites with his own functions those of the provincial *tituh*. The Tátung division shares with Siuenhwa, in Chihlí, the detachment of 210 *luhying* sent once in five years, under a *shaupi*, to Kobdo and Uliasutai.

• • • • • • • •

3. In Shántung, we do not find any *tituh*, but there is in it an important section of the river establishment, under an officer of higher rank than the governor, who is nevertheless in no way subject to him.

• • • • • • • •

The *fúyuen*, who is also *tituh*, resides at Tsínán fú, the capital; the *ho-tdu tsungtuh*, or more briefly the *ho tuh*, superintendent, or Director-general of Rivers, in the east of China, at Tsíning chau. He has under his personal command 4 battalions of *luhying*, as shown in the table; his authority also extends over four river circuits in Honan and Shantung, in which are 15 battalions of *ho-ping*, furnishing 38 detachments: 1st, the K'ái-Kwei, including the prefectures of K'aifung and Kweiteh; 2d, the Ho-peh, north of the Yellow river, the headquarters of which are at Wúcheh hien; these are in Honán; 3d, the Yuen-I-Tsáu, comprising Yuenchau fú, Tsáuchau fú, and I chau; 4th, the Yun-ho, which observes the channels which connect the Canal with the rivers Hwui-tung, Kia, and Wei. The three first have charge of the Yellow river east, the K'ái-Kwei employing 1064 *hoping*, 1452 *pán-fú* and *sáu-fú*, workers of mounds and weirs; the Ho-peh, 783 *hoping* 40 *sáu-fú* and *chwáng-fú*, batterers; the Yuen-I-Tsáu, 264 *ho-ping*; the Yun-ho, 400 *ho-ping*, and 2718 *kidh-fú tsien-fú* (see on Chihli), and *pá-fú*. The *pá* is a sort of dyke or weir. The province also furnishes a quota of *ki-ting*, grain escort-men, who will be noticed presently in Kiangsú, when we come to describe the general officer commanding the grain-transport force.

4. In Honan, the *fúyuen* is also *tituh*; the two divisions under *tsung-ping* are of Nányáng fú and ho-peh; the latter, the divisions to the north of the river, comprises the same territory as that under the surveillance of the intendant of circuit of the same name; its *tsung-ping's* quarters are at Hwái-king fú.

• • • • • • • •

The river establishment and its distribution having been noticed in the preceding province, it merely remains to caution the reader against confounding the *ho-ping* and others, whose numbers are found in the pages relating to the Board of Works, with the *luhying* of the *tuh-pidu*, or division under the *Tungho Tsung-tuh*, or Director-general of the Rivers east. The willow-saplings used in making mallets for the repair of the embankments are planted by the soldiery of the *hoying* in clumps of a hundred per man in the Hwang ho stations, and twenty in the Canal stations; and the common people are farther rewarded according to the quantity they grow of these and of the reed of which the fascines laid in the breaches caused by the river are made. The K'ái-Kwei Circuit uses annually 2318 bundles of willow and 36,660 of the reed; the Hopeh, 15,821 of willow, 394 of reed; the Yuen-I-Tsáu, 3165 of willow, 750,890 of reed; the Yunho, 2121 of willow, 147,329 of reed, and 20,403 of *king*, a tall hemp.

5. In the Two Kiang, we find, 1st, in Kiangsú, a governor-general's Division, 1 of the Director-general of Rivers south, 1 of the Superintendent of Canal Transport, 1 of the provincial general-in-chief, 1 of the governor and 3 under *tsung-ping*. 2, in Nganhwui, 1 governor's and 1 *tsung-ping's*. 3d, in Kiangsí, 1 governor's and 2 *tsung-ping's*.

• • • • • • • •

In Kiangsú, the *tsungtuh* resides at Kiangning fú, or Nanking; the *Nanho tsungtuh*, or Director-general of rivers south, at Hwáingán fú, where is also the *tsáuyun tsungtuh*, or Superintendent-general of Grain-transport by the Canal. The authority of these three is entirely distinct, and the forces of any one of them in no way under the command of another. The *fúyuen* resides in Súchau, the *tituh* in Sungkiáng, which department with Súchau, is farther garrisoned by the troops of the Sú-Sung division. This and the Langshán are both marine or naval divisions; their *tsungping* are under the *tituh* in his naval capacity, which he unites with his military command, and all three officers are amenable to the *Liáng Kiáng tsungtuh.*

The river navigation of Kiangsú should be protected thus:—the Langshan division sends cruisers east to Liau-kioh tsui, and west to Kingk'au, close to Nanking; the Kingk'au contingent, in its turn, cruises down to Langshan and up to Nanking; the *tsiáng-kiun* of Nanking sends cruisers east to Kingk'au, and the governor-general west to Ngan-king. The fleets of Kiangsú and Kiangsí should meet twice a month, and interchange tokens of their fulfilment of this duty.

It was ordered in 1822, that troops from the Tsauchau Division in Shantung should rendezvous with detachments from the Ta-ming in Chihlí, on the common boundary of both provinces to prevent the assembling of banditti, &c. Troops from K'ai-fung in Honan were also to join both the above. On the Kiangnan side, the Tsauchau and Yuenchau Divisions from Shantung, were to meet those of the Súchau, belonging to Kiangsú.

The civil charge of the river embankments in Kiangsú is distributed amongst five intendants of river circuits:—1st, the Sú-chau, over the Yellow River, the Chung ho, and the Canal from Pihchau to Suhtsien; 2d, the Hwai-Yang, comprising portions of the departments of the Yellow River, of the Hungtsih Lake, and the Canal at Kiuhan, Tsingpó, Kan-yú, and Pauying; 3d, the Hwai-hai, including part of Hwaingan fú and Hai-chau, over the Yellow River, at its mouth, and the reed plantations grown for its repairs, and the dockyards of the above two districts; 4th, the Chang-Chin, containing Changchau and Chinkiang fú, of which the headquarters are in the latter, and which inspects the Canal at that city, and at Kantsiuen, Tan-tú and Tanyang; 5th, the Hoku circuit, and the River treasury at Tsingkiang p'ú. In the four working circuits are 7254 *ho-ping*, and 2078 *kidhfú*, makers of dykes, being men of twenty battalions furnishing fifty-seven detachments, whose *ying* are separate from the four of *luhying* under the personal command of the *hotuh*.

For the supply of the materials used in the embankments and the dockyards abovenamed, as well as those at Nanking, Sungkiang, Súchau, and Taitsang, there is another body of employés termed *ping*, soldiers, who are likewise distinct from the *Luhying*. These are for the embankments, 1419 in right and left *ying*, each under a *shaupi* and some subaltern officers: for the dockyards, 1411 in one cantonment, also under a *shaupi* and subalterns.

The four working circuits are estimated to expend, annually, 2,877,069 bundles of reeds, and 1,188,363 of Willows. The Cantonments of the reed-grounds *(wei-táng ying)* are expected to gather for fuel, 2,250,000 bundles of reeds for the use of the works. The grant for this department, the southern, was reduced to three from three and a half million taels in 1848-9, to which it had risen from 1½ million in the last two reigns; there are complaints, however, that its waste of money is dreadful, and his present Majesty has been put on his guard against its extravagance. The safest distinction to draw between the *luhying* and the *hoying*, or other troops under command of the Generals of River and Canal transport, is that the former are *hiun-lien*, men-at-arms, regularly drilled; the latter are employed simply in the duties of engineering and conducting stores: the *hiun-lien* seem to be attached to these general officers rather to support the military dignity devolving on them as honorary Presidents of the Board of War, than for any other purpose; though, as troops they undertake their share of the protection of the districts in which they are quartered.

The authority of the Superintendent of the Canal-transport of grain *(tsáu-yun tsungtuh)* extends over all the major and minor *(wei, sò)* grain stations in eight provinces. His headquarters are at Hwaingan fú, where are the centre, right, and left *ying* under his personal command, and one *(shau ching)* garrisoning the city; the remaining three are one at Yenching, and two at Hai-chau. The escort of grain, which it is his especial province to supervise, is managed as follows: the grain collected in the districts is shipped at 44 *wei* and 19 *so* in the eight provinces enumerated below, by the *shaupi shauyu*, or *tsientsung* of the station. It is thence forwarded to Tungchau and Tientsin in Chihlí under the general charge of various civilians, certain *tsien-tsung* not included in those of the stations, and *ki-ting*, a class of employés described more at length below. The grain junks in which the cargoes proceed leave the points of collection in fleets which depart at different periods, so as to avoid confusion; each vessel bears 300 peculs of grain, and is allowed from 160 to 200 taels to cover the expenses of the voyage. The provinces contribute, and are provided with an establishment, in the proportion here shown:—*(as per table page 371.)*

• • • • • • • •

The *ki-ting*, properly banner or standard men, who are held responsible for the due arrival and full amount of the grain cargoes, are mustered every four years by the *shaupi* and *tsientsung* of the *wei so*, in company with the district magistrates, when the unworthy are dismissed. They must be respectable men of some property, not graduates by examination, although those by purchase are eligible, as are also retired civilians, clerks, &c. At the four years' inspection, if those already *ki-ting* be found to have become poor, they are exchanged for others of sufficient wealth. They carry a certain amount of grain on their own account, and if they bring into Tung-chau from 100 to 200 *shih* or peculs above the cargo, they may be rewarded with a button of the ninth grade; if the cargo be short, they are fined in regular proportion to the deficit, or rather a deduction is made from their pay. This is at the rate of from ten to twelve peculs of grain, valued at from 1 tael to 1½ tael per pecul, or from ten to fourteen taels a year; with an allowance of three peculs of grain at the same exchange, for their traveling expenses. The data of supply and expense are taken from the *Hú Pú Tsihli* of 1831. If correct, the annual import of grain into the capital would be 1,895,400 *shih*, or somewhere about 94,770 tons, at a cost which seems to make remuneration questionable.

I have nothing to remark touching the divisional commands in Kiangsú. In Nganhwui, the governor's force cruises along the river east to Nanking and west to the borders of Kiangsí. In the latter province, that of the Nan-Kan command, and of the Kiú-kiang, the headquarters of which is at Kiúkiang fú, both of them partly naval divisions, continue the protection to the borders of Húnan. The squadrons report to the chief civil and military authorities of the provinces passed through. *(To be continued).*

Library.—New Books received by the April Mail;—
761 Ruskin's Modern Painters, 2 vols.
762 Ruskin's Stones of Venice.
763 Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture.
764 Knight's Cyclopædia of London.
765 Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature, 3 vols.
766 Caird's English Agriculture, in 1850-51.
767 Arctic Miscellanies.
768 Paton's The Goth and the Hun.
769 Cockburn's Life of Jeffrey, 2 vols.
770 Mignet's Mary Queen of Scots.
771 Episodes of Insect Life, 3 vols.
772 Lamartine's Restoration of Monarchy in France.
773 Mrs. Norton's Stuart of Dunleath, 3 vols.
774 Neale's Two Year's in Syria Palestine and Asia Minor, 3 vols.
775 Allen's Battles of the British Navy, 2 vols.
776 Lord Holland's Memoirs of the Whig Party.
777 McMicking's Manila and the Philippines.
778 Creasy's Invasions of England.
779 Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides.
780 Dixon's Ornamental and Domestic Poultry.
781 Sinclair's Popish Legends.
782 Sewell's History of Greece.
783 Tremenheere's Political Experience of the Ancients.
784 Life of Mansie Wauch.
785 Stefler's Pictures of Life.
786 James' Agincourt.
787 Hans Andersen's Story of my Life.
Pamphlets—Watkin's Trip to the United States.
Ware's European Capitals.
The French in England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.
AT
MESSRS. H. FOGG & Co.'s,
Sole Agents.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Shanghae, 15th June, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York*.
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE DELEGATES' VERSION
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
IN CHINESE.
PRICE......10 Cents per Copy.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

20th February, 1852.

W. E[illegible]AYER,
AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

HICKIE, BORMAN & Co.,
SHIP, AND INSURANCE BROKERS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS.
4 ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND
127 LEADEN HALL STREET, LONDON.

PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c., by the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels* transhipped at SOUTHAMPTON into Steamers for AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c., or forwarded to any other part of the world. *Charges Moderate—Insurance Effected.*

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER. SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE
YANG-TSZE-KEANG.
Second Edition.
CORRECTED AND AMENDED BY
THE AUTHOR
WALTER MACFARLANE,
Commander of the "Island Queen."

Prices:—To Subscribers,....50 Cents each copy.
To Non-subscribers, 1 Dollar Do.

AN allowance of 20 per cent on Subscribers' Price, to parties taking Fifty Copies.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

NOW READY

BILLS OF LADING for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels. In three several forms viz:—
One for the COAST.
One for the STRAITS.
One for SUEZ, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON.
ALSO,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE in books of 100 sets each.

Shanghai, May 8th, 1852.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

June 23, Iona, *for* Hongkong.
25, Voyageur, „ Port Phillip and Sydney.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Countess of Seafield, and John Bunyan.
Liverpool.—Audax[illegible], Cambalu, Champion, *Crisis*, *Earl of Chester*, and Frances Barclay.
Bombay.—Arsenis.
Singapore.—Ocean, and Menam.
Hongkong.—Audax, Nymph, and Swan.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	DEPARTURES.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June 11	Whampoa	B. bark	376	Beale	Amoy	June 7	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 1[illegible]	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	June 11	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 2[illegible]	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	June 13	Opium	Russell and Co.
„ 21	Maranon	B. bark	568	White	Hongkong	June 11	Sundries	Dirom, Gray and Co.
„ 2[illegible]	Dewan	B. schr	118	Turnbull	Bombay	Apr. 23	Opium	C. Nathabhoy and Co.
„ 23	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	June 15	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
June 24	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
„ 24	Voyageur	B. bark	294	Pirouet	P.Ph & Sydney	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 25	Sir Henry Pottinger	B. bark	334	Conway	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 25	Versailles	A. ship	517	Frost	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
„ 25	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	Ballast	Russell and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Brenda	210	June 16	A. schr	299	Allen	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Bride		June 15	B. brig	175	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.		
British Sovereign	628	May 15	B. bark	450	Harris	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Challenger	638	June 11	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay & Co.		
Dewan		June 2[illegible]	B. schr	118	Turnbull	C. Nathabhoy and Co.		
D-s. of Lancaster	635	June 10	B. bark	463	Stevenson	Rathbones, W. & Co.		
Equator	637	June 11	B. brig	635	Carter	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Hannibal	643	June 17	B. ship	576	Walker	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Helen Lindsay	642	June 17	B. bark	544	Starey	Reiss and Co.		
Helen Mary	638	June 11	B. bark	397	Legg	Holliday, Wise & Co.		
Howqua	211	June 12	A. ship	587	Mackenzie	Russell and Co.		
Island Queen		June 23	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	Early
John Bertram	208	June 2	A. ship	1164	Lendholm	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Maranon	645	June 21	B. bark	568	White	Dirom, Gray and Co.	England	Early
Niagara	640	June 17	B. bark	320	Shewan	Smith, King and Co.		
Nightingale	209	June 12	A. ship	1061	Fisk	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Sea Breeze	203	May 6	A. bark	311	Brown	Russell & Co.	Refitting	
Sophie	1	May 20	Sw. bk.	434	Kichman	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Viscount Sandon	639	June 15	B. ship	614	Marsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Whampoa	641	June 11	B. bark	376	Beale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	H. Murg and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	......	......	......	......	2,026,803	......	......	......	......	......	......	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	412,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,831	3,733,933	[illegible]	13,192
Year 1846-47,	8,037,040	311,348	230,607	11,045	9,579,480	613,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	205,420	140,634	2,111,060	12,194,110	15,072
Year 1847-48,	11,451,440	341,316	31,631	3,371	11,827,038	485,171	251,461	1,003,394	1,185,211	453,372	227,000	3,874,164	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,161,686	593,122	96,429	......	11,849,037	400,472	393,601	1,357,396	2,760,343	818,671	436,651	6,149,037	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,743	1,123,396	25,[illegible]	35,816	16,[illegible],257	530,443	112,409	1,153,042	2,369,343	622,548	377,126	5,534,115	22,[illegible]3,310	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,242	410,357	394,297	[illegible]	1,001,400	4[illegible],821	2,7[illegible],876	4,[illegible]9,733	1,431,796	604,485	10,767,724	[illegible],772,310	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Murg and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,811	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,311	116	113,109	219,002	60,073	633,764	11,372,111	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,460	83,525	......	10,350,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	163,981	393,496	171,313	1,977,911	12,310,363	15,913
Year 1849-50,	13,057,135	221,505	......	37,986	13,321,411	18,455	114,015	......	13[illegible]02	228,[illegible]07	48,124	546,983	1[illegible],867,497	13,16[illegible]
Year 1850-51,	18,575,316	591,292	376,585	210,053	19,823,316	159,741	[illegible]	16,746	721,327	660,621	142,077	1,864,500	[illegible]	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASONS	Congou and Souchong.	H. Murg and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	......	......	226,636	104,267	735,379	122,866	240,019	170,036	113,111	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
Year 1848-49,	614,548	......	1,709	616,257	187,097	1,345,725	121,090	342,121	167,155	265,987	2,350,675	2,966,932	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	......	......	1,648,829	181,748	2,218,611	190,751	334,026	466,230	283,311	3,974,879	5,623,708	413
Year 1850-51,	2,690,693	14,160	47,644	2,751,899	739,969	[illegible]	204,441	1,795,227	697,570	[illegible]	7,316,641	11,0[illegible]	230

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1851.

DESTINATION	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Murg and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	30	18,575,316	591,292	376,583	210,033	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	161,983	721,327	660,616	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,116	15,323
United States,	20	2,690,093	&	14,160	47,644	2,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	204,441	3,3[illegible]8,296	697,570	[illegible]1,338	7,316,681	11,0[illegible]8,5[illegible]0	230
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,600	609	613,200	2,460	777,160	2,700	......	12,000	2,700	796,160	1,409,360	......
Coastwise,	21	1,694,869	13,110	18,512	......	1,726,751	29,690	104,403	29,100	230,130	18,100	11,[illegible]70	639,583	2,[illegible],381	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	......	......	39,600	......	460	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	42,760	5,060	136,160	196,360	......
......	103	24,551,050	664,242	410,357	[illegible]28,297	25,034,806	1,001,400	2,793,576	476,624	4,450,553	1,471,[illegible]96	604,485	10,767,724	36,722,340	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels laded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON		Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,		33,577,570	......	1,371,597	1,047,406	291,301	436,450	117,183	1,531,0[illegible]1	38,672,538	118,062	667,787	49,240	3,023,862	619,7[illegible]	3,656,000	8,455,316	47,107,014	17,218
Year 1849-50,		39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,160	613,800	217,000	......	2,447,400	45,84[illegible],900	15,500	518,500	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,811,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	1[illegible],154
Year 1850-51,		46,193,800	16,000	1,772,800	2,366,500	[illegible],301,500	716,100	20,910	3,[illegible]17,900	55,[illegible]9[illegible],500	1[illegible]6,700	767,700	33,000	2,145,[illegible]00	30[illegible],400	4,665,000	8,036,000	[illegible]53,[illegible]00	21,5[illegible]8
Year 1850-51,	Increase.	6,641,600	16,000	551,[illegible]00	572,400	680,100	498,200	20,900	460,500	10,847,900	155,2[illegible]	......	33,000	115,800	56,3[illegible]	......	......	10,784,100	5,414
	Decrease.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	210,830	......	......	......	236,200	63,500	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Murg and Peko	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
In 10 Vessels,	....	1851—	July Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,001,425	2,425	......	......	......	......	145
In 9 „	....		Aug. „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,264,832	2,8[illegible]0	......	......	1 box	3 pkgs.	6
In 8 „	....		Sept. „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,612,589	1,196	......	......	......	7½ pcls.	......
In 11 „	....		Oct. „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,860,027	2,650	......	......	......	......	93
In 7 „	....		Nov. „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,112,493	2,396	......	13.00	......	......	41
In 5 „	....		Dec. „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,310,176	1,075	4	......	......	......	49
In 3 Vessels,	....	1852—	Jan. Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	750,146	146	......	......	2 cases	19 cases	......
In 2 „	....		Feby. „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,016,200	169	......	......	......	......	......
In 5 „	....		March „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,818,911	884	......	......	......	......	235
In 3 „	....		April „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,263,423	1,548	......	......	......	......	......
In 1 „	....		May „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	700,000	83	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	27,931,112	16,400	......	......	......	......	374
June 15	Balmoral,	336	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	256,620	......	......	49.60	......	25 pkgs.	10 pkg.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Pieces	Raw Silk Cases	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.
In 3 Vessels,	....	1851—	Augt. Total	429,900	......	60,000	490,300	74,100	81,800	70,000	349,100	77,700	147,100	899,800	1,410,[illegible]00	......	......	......	......
In 4 „	....		Sept. „	280,400	13,500	......	294,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	366,300	2,154,300	2,4[illegible]8,200	......	......	......	......
In 5 „	....		Oct. „	513,700	127,600	500	642,000	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	180,800	274,400	3,325,800	2,169,400	1,130	70	......	......
In 6 „	....		Nov. „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,331,400	......	63	11.94	......
In 6 „	....		Dec. „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,423,913	......	......	15.09	......
In 4 „	....	1852—	Jany. Total	175,600	23,500	......	199,160	255,060	276,200	54,000	304,300	75,740	177,100	1,428,300	1,327,600	......	......	......	......
In 3 „	....		Feby. „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,370,700	1,823	......	17.00	......
In 1 „	....		April „	189,749	......	......	189,749	20,428	19,651	19,211	141,203	10,093	58,643	239,231	428,980	......	9	3.46	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17,419,493	......	......	......	......
June 11	Thomasine,	264	New York	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	358,447	......	......	......	22 cases

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
In 1 Vessel	....	1851—	Sep. Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	297,792	......	......	......	......
In 5 „	....	—	Oct. „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,147,132	......	......	......	......
In 3 „	....	—	Nov. „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	651,628	......	......	......	......
In 3 „	....	—	Dec. „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	432,001	......	......	2 cases	1 case
In 2 „	....	1852—	March Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	200,618	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,729,281	......	......	......	......
May 13	Sol'de	328	Port Phillip	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	220,000	......	......	......	......
June 17	Arab'a.	365	Sydney	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	313,328	......	......	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales
Augt. 21	John Spencer,	482	Rotterdam	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	303,070	......
Nov. 18	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	236,378	......
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	259,214	......

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars*;—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars*;—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars*;—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To SUBSCRIBERS, Eight Lines and under, *One Sp. Dollar*;—each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*—One-half of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Sp. Dollars*;—Repetitions *One Sp. Dollar*. All Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs. SMITH ELDER & Co. *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]